



# **Read, Understand and Answer**

## **Volume I**

### **(Comprehension Tests For Class VIII)**

**Mamta Agrawal**



**राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्**  
**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

April 1988  
Chaitra 1910

DMES & DP—

© National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1988

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED**

- No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publisher
- This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of without the publisher's consent, in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published,
- The correct price of this publication is the price printed on this page. Any revised price indicated by a rubber stamp or by a sticker or by any other means is incorrect and should be unacceptable.

Rs. : 10.15

Published at the Publication Department by the Secretary, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg New Delhi 110016 and printed by Swantantra Bharat Press Delhi 110006.

## Foreword

An area where a lot has already been done but a lot more still needs to be done is the area of examination reform. Even the National Education Policy 1986 has minced no words when it has stated that reforms in this area will be taken up 'expeditiously and in right earnest.'

The burden of the policy statement in this field is on evaluation by the teacher who teaches and who knows his students as individuals of flesh and blood as compared to the situation in external examinations where a student enjoys the status of only an incognito roll number. Wide ranging efforts have, therefore, to be immediately invested in realizing the stated goals of the Education Policy.

I am happy that the Department of Measurement, Evaluation, Survey and Data Processing has already initiated action in developing test material which is aimed at helping the pupil attain optimum academic growth through evaluation built in the teaching-learning process. The present document is an example of such material and I am sure it has the potential of being put to use immediately.

I congratulate Dr. (Mrs.) Mamta Agrawal for having executed this project with sustained effort and meticulous care.

P.L. MALHOTRA  
*Director*

New Delhi  
June 1986

National Council of Educational  
Research and Training

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the following for permission to reproduce copyright material.

Longman Group Ltd. for 'The First Airman' from 'The Way to English, Book I', by A.M. Robb.

Pustak Mahal for material from 'The Great Wall of China' from 'Children's Knowledge Bank, Vol. I.

Collins, St. James Place, for material from 'Island Zoo' by Gerald Durrell.

Pergamon Press, for material from 'Awake to English, Book 3', by Rosewell Taylor

D.C. Heath and Company for material from 'A B C Science, Series 3' by Jacobson and Lauby.

Childrens' Book Trust for material from 'Sujata and the Wild Elephant' by Shankar.

Longman Group Ltd. for material from 'Oral English' by Donn Byrne.

Oxford University Press for material from 'A Course of English Study, First Reader' by Ronald Mackin.

S. Chand & Co. for material from 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer'.

Copyright permission for the material used in the book has been sought for from the following publishers.

Webster Publishing Company for material from 'Practice Readers, Book B', by Grover and Anderson.

Paul Hamlyn for material from 'Around the World' by W.G. Moore.

University of London Press Ltd. for 'The Magic Words' from 'Comprehension and Exercises in English' by Ronald John.

Gin and Company for material from 'The Beacon Readers, Book Six'.

Odhams Press Ltd for material from Pablo Picasso, from 'The Children's Book of Famous Lives' ed. by Eric Duthie.

## Preface

The Education Policy 1986 envisages the takeover of external examinations by continuous comprehensive evaluation by the institutions in a phased manner. In this context, formative evaluation with its emphasis on diagnosis and remedial instruction assumes a special role. An implicit implementational implication of this is the extension of the techniques of evaluation and the use of a number of unconventional approaches in the evaluation process.

The present brochure is an example of such an effort. Its main value rests in illustrating in concrete terms, something which has by and large been only talked about and considered important in the field of language learning, more particularly in the area of comprehension.

The venture could not have been brought to a successful completion without the active cooperation and deep involvement of a large number of experts drawn from the different parts of the country of whom a special mention could be made of Mr. Udai Datta, Mrs. Pushpa Ramakrishna, Mrs. Anjali P. Dere, Mr. K.P. Bhattacharya, Mr. K.K. Bhargava, Mr. R.K. Jayaraman, Mr. V.K. Trivedi, Miss Neeta Mathur, Mr. T. Chatterjee, Mr. L.N.S. Dave, Mrs. B. Nag, Mr. Jagannath Mishra and Dr. S.M. Gupta.

The continued flow of guidance from Miss S.K. Ram has been our great source of strength in the completion of this project and it is difficult to find words to thank her.

I must also congratulate Dr. (Mrs.) Mamta Agrawal for having steered through the project, and bringing it to a successful conclusion.

While we are confident that the document, even as such, will be well received by different users, we would still be anxious to receive suggestions for further improving upon our work.

H.S. SRIVASTAVA  
*Head*

Deptt. of Measurement Evaluation  
Survey & Data Processing

New Delhi  
18 June 1986

# Contents

FOREWORD	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
PREFACE	v
Introduction	1
Cloze Tests	
Tests 1 and 2	5
Tests on Visual Material	
Tests 3 and 4	8
Tests on Timetable, Advertisements etc.	
Tests 5 to 7	12
Tests on Comprehension Passages	
Tests 8 to 30	20
Answers	79

# Introduction

‘Read, Understand and Answer’ Vol. I is a book of reading comprehension tests intended for use mainly in class VIII.

In our Indian school set up it is seen that the ability of reading comprehension is not developed well in the students because of over-emphasis on the teaching of prescribed text book. The students memorize the contents of the prescribed lessons, sometimes without even understanding them. In the examinations also they are expected to reproduce the memorized answers to the questions already discussed in the class. Such questions are not a valid test of comprehension ability as they are testing only the students’ knowledge or memory. The use of unseen passage is the best way to ensure the validity and reliability of a comprehension test because it makes the students comprehend the language material in the test situation. The language teaching experts also think highly of the unseen passage not only as a device of testing but also of teaching comprehension abilities. Nowadays it is used in the English language papers of many Boards of Education in the country and many schools have started using it as a teaching device also. But it is a fact that there is great dearth of suitable comprehension pieces which can be given to the students for practice in the class and for testing their achievement. It is easy to find topics for composition and passages for dictation, but good comprehension exercises are not easy to develop. Even to find suitable passages is a difficult task for a teacher who hardly finds any time after teaching and correcting exercise books.

## Form of the Book

‘Read, Understand and Answer’ Vol. I contains 30 comprehen-



sion tests of different varieties. A large number of tests are based on unseen passages. However there are also some cloze tests, tests for reading time-tables, advertisements etc. alongwith some tests on visual material.

Questions of various varieties have been used in the tests. There are multiple choice questions, true/false questions, matching type questions, fill in the blanks questions, cloze completion questions, cross-word puzzles, very short answer type questions requiring one word to one sentence answers and also a few short answer questions which are to be answered in two-three sentences. Care has been taken to frame the questions in such a way that minimum writing is required so as not to penalize the students for lack of expression ability which is a higher ability than the ability of comprehension. Generally speaking objective type questions (multiple choice, true/false type, matching type) may carry 1 mark each. The range of marks for very short answer questions (fill in the blanks, location type, cloze-completion type, cross-word puzzle) may be from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Short answer questions may be allotted 2 to 3 marks depending on the length of the answer required.

The reading material presented here is of general interest for the children belonging to the age group of 12-14 years. The passages cover various themes from nature, society, science, history, geography, biographies, literature, art, etc.

## **Scope of the Comprehension Tests**

Comprehension is the ability whereby a student understands what is being communicated to him. Comprehension is essentially the act of grasping the main facts and ideas in a communication, grasping them in proper order and discerning the relationships.

The tests presented in this book are designed to develop the ability to read for plain sense information, for interpretation, for inference, and for critical thinking. The questions given for testing comprehension involve the following kinds of specific activities

- grasping the meaning of words, phrases and sentences from the context.

- grasping the ideas conveyed in the passage.
- locating key words, phrases and sentences in the passage.
- locating important facts and ideas.
- identifying relationships between objects, ideas, events, facts, characters etc.
- following the sequence of ideas, facts etc.
- comparing objects, ideas, events, facts, characters etc.
- distinguishing between related words and ideas.
- interpreting ideas, events, traits of character etc.
- inferring meaning, ideas and messages in a passage.
- inferring the mood of the author or character.
- getting at the central idea of a piece.
- evaluating events, actions, ideas, feelings, views etc.

The tests on visual material concentrate on word and sentence comprehension, using pictures to test this ability.

### **Purpose of the Book**

The tests contained in this book will serve the following purposes.

1. Each test may be used as a classroom exercise for developing basic comprehension abilities in the students.
2. These tests will help the teacher in getting the feed-back about the strengths and weaknesses of the students so that suitable measures could be taken to improve their learning.
3. These tests can also be used for preparing an examination question paper.
4. The questions presented in these tests will work as samples of different varieties of questions that can be prepared for testing the pupil achievement in reading comprehension.

### **The Level of the Book**

In the earlier tests 'Read, Understand and Answer' assumes the formal ability to read at the plain sense information level, the

knowledge of basic vocabulary of common, relevant words, and the ability to understand and use a basic, common set of structures and structural words. As the the book progresses, the passages in terms of content and language, and the questions in terms of language, form, conceptual depth and strategy required, become more demanding.

It is hoped that this book will help teachers, in assessing the achievement of students and thereby improve their learning.

## Test No. 1

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the ones given below it

One hot summer day, all the rivers in a forest became dry. The king elephant of a herd of elephants was worried. He said, "If I don't find 1.-----water soon we will die". Suddenly, one of his herd came up to him. He said, "Water! I know 2.-----we can get water. A bird told me that in a lake not far from here, there is 3.-----water for ten herds like ours!" The king was relieved. He gave orders and the march 4.----- . Next, the king of elephants said, "You lead us, we will 5.-----." At about noon, the elephants saw the 6.----- . The king said, "Look! there it is." And they charged towards the 7.----- , trampling everything on their way. The mice started screaming. They said, 8.----- for your lives. Elephants! Its a whole 9.-----of them". Many mice were killed.

Later, the mice that had managed to 10.-----held a meeting. One of them had an idea. He said, "Why don't we 11.----- to the king of the herd and request him not to come this way again?" Another said, "An excellent 12.-----." So they 13.-----to the King Elephant. "O King! We have been living near this lake for many years. I beg you to have pity on us and 14.-----some other path to and from the lake. Some day we may be able to 15.-----you.

---

enough, some, water, began, follow, where, go, help, herd, lake, run, escape, idea, went, find.

## Test No. 2

Read the following passage carefully. After the passage, three words are given for each blank. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct words:

There was once a farmer called Gonu Jha who lived in a village. One day he went to town and bought a cow. He was 1.-----it home when he met another 2.----- . "How much did you pay 3.-----the cow," he asked. "A hundred and seventy five 4.-----," said Gonu. A little later he was stopped 5.----- another man. "How 6.-----did this cow cost you?" 7.----- hundred and seventy-five rupees," Gonu 8.-----and walked ahead. He had hardly gone a few steps 9.-----he met a washerman, "How much.....?" "Oh no, not again!" thought Gonu. 10.-----he had an idea. 11.-----was a well nearby. He ran up to it 12.-----jumped in. Soon a crowd gathered 13.----- the well. Two men went 14.-----to bring Gonu out. After taking a 15.-----breath, he asked, "Is 16.----- whole village here? Good! I 17.-----one hundred and seventy five rupces for 18.-----cow. Now don't 19.-----me about it 20.-----."

A	B	C
1. taking	calling	sending
2. cow	farmer	man
3. for	to	with
4. paise	rupees	coins
5. near	by	at
6. much	little	far
7. some	a	only

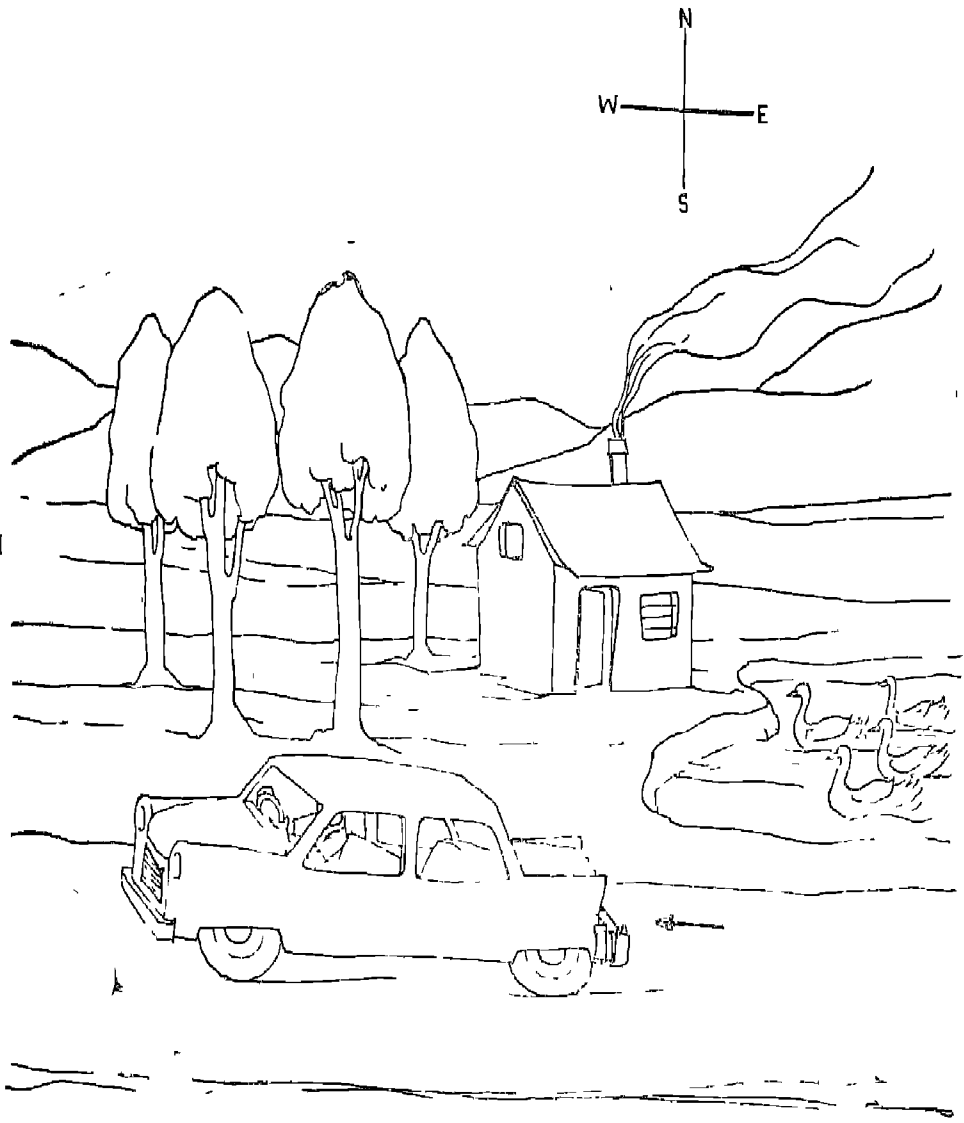
8. asked  
9. where  
10. so  
11. it  
12. but  
13. round  
14. away  
15. deep  
16. a  
17. offered  
18. your  
19. ask  
20. always

spoke  
when  
then  
this  
and  
across  
down  
hard  
the  
paid  
a  
tell  
again

replied  
then  
because  
there  
or  
besides  
there  
fast  
one  
put  
this  
answer  
tomorrow

## Test No. 3

Look at the following picture and answer the questions given after it :



**Questions**

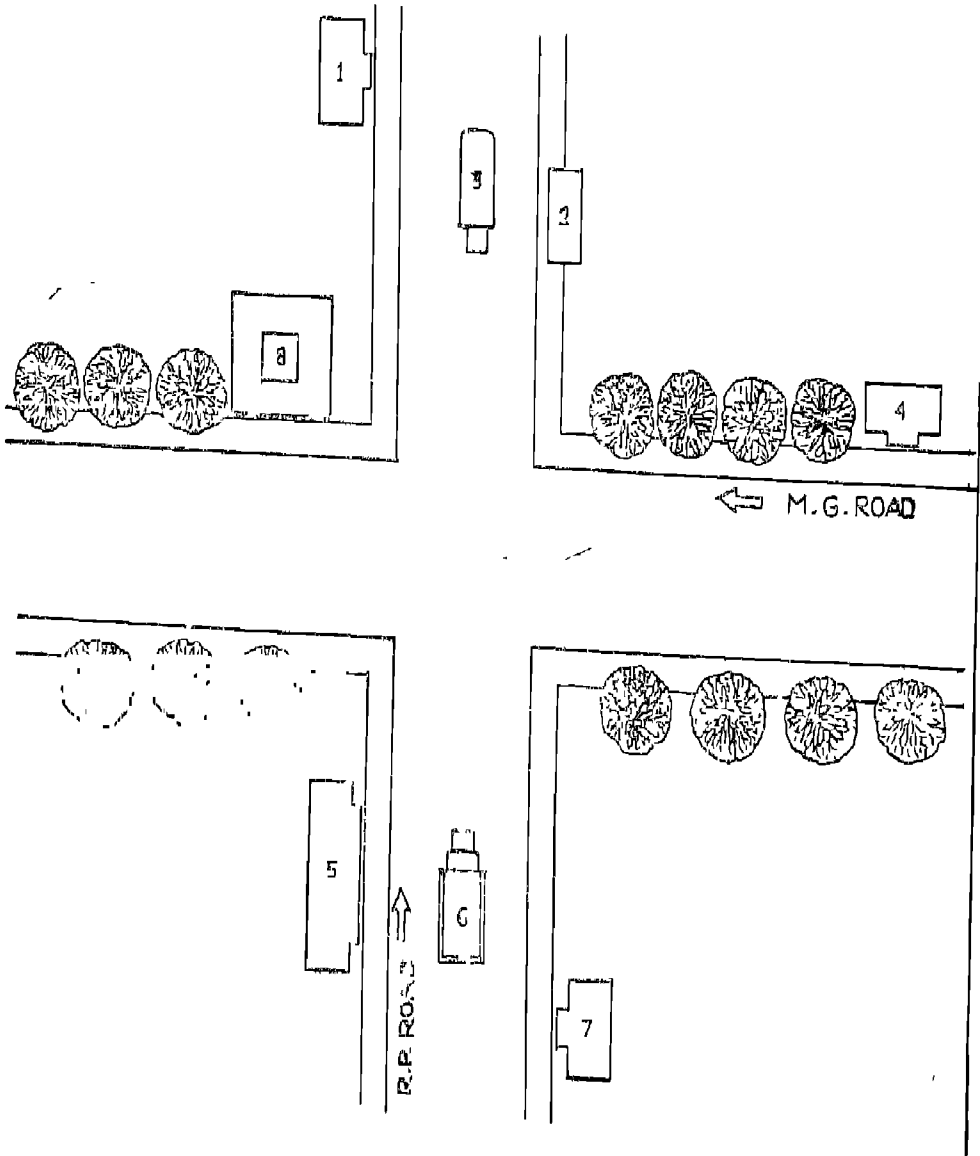
Fill in the Blanks.

1. The hills are to the——of the house.
2. The house is to the east of the——.
3. There is a car on the road to the——of the house.
4. There are four——to the west of the house.
5. The pond is to the east of the——.
6. There are four ducks in the pond to the——of the road.
7. The road is to the——of the hills.
8. The four trees are to the north of the——.
9. The car is going towards the——.
10. The smoke from the chimney is blowing toward the——.
11. The faces of the ducks are towards the——.
12. The door and the windows of the house face——.



## Test No. 4

Look at the following map and answer the questions given after it:



*Key*

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rani's house  | 5. School        |
| 2. Bus stand     | 6. Lorry         |
| 3. School bus    | 7. Sudha's house |
| 4. Kiran's house | 8. Market        |

**Questions**

Say whether the following statements are true or false.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Kiran's house is on the same road as the market.            | T/F |
| 2. The school bus is in front of the school.                   | T/F |
| 3. Sudha's house is not near the school.                       | T/F |
| 4. The name of the road on which Rani lives is M.G. Road.      | T/F |
| 5. There are no trees on R.P. Road.                            | T/F |
| 6. Sudha must turn right to go to Rani's house.                | T/F |
| 7. Kiran must go straight on M.G. Road to go to the bus stand. | T/F |
| 8. The bus stand is not far from Rani's house.                 | T/F |
| 9. The school is on M.G. Road.                                 | T/F |
| 10. The lorry must turn left to go to the market.              | T/F |
| 11. Rani must turn left from her house to go to the market.    | T/F |
| 12. The school bus is now on R.P. Road.                        | T/F |
| 13. The school bus will turn left to go to the school.         | T/F |
| 14. The market and the bus stand are on the same road.         | T/F |
| 15. The school and Rani's house are on the same road.          | T/F |

## Test No. 5

### School Calender of Events

<i>Date</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Event</i>
14.06.85	Friday	General Staff Meeting
17.06.85	Monday	School re-opens after summer vacation
20.06.85	Thursday	Ramzan—Holiday
29.06.85	Monday	Unit Test-I
30.07.85	Tuesday	
31.07.85	Wednesday	
15.08.85	Thursday	Independence Day—Holiday
27.08.85	Tuesday	Bakrid—Holiday
29.08.85	Thursday	Unit Test-II
30.08.85	Friday	
31.08.85	Saturday	
05.09.85	Thursday	Teachers' Day
07.09.85	Saturday	Sri Krishna Jayanthi or Janamashtami—Holiday

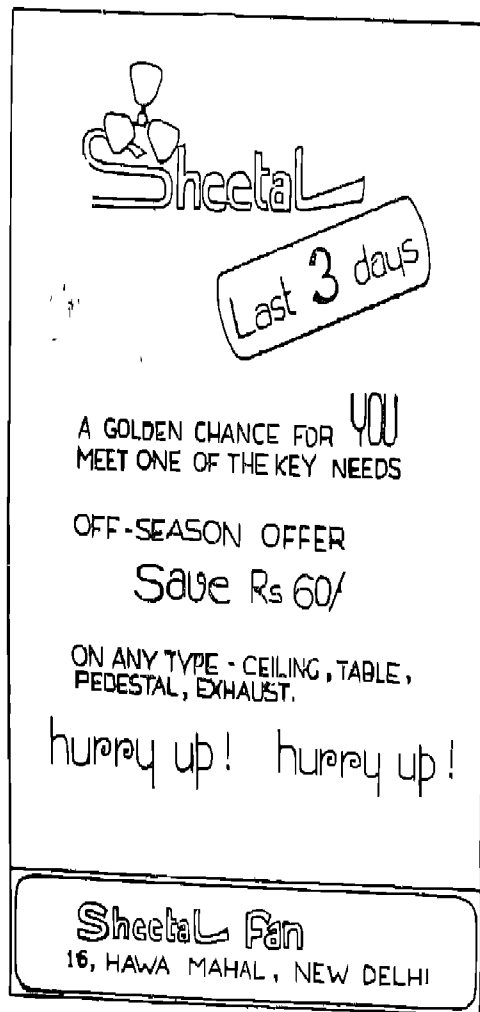
### Questions

Complete the following :

1. The first Unit test starts on the——.
2. The first working day after the vacation is a——.
3. The only school holiday in June is for the——festival.
4. The teachers of the school have to meet on the ——before it opens.

5. The———of August will be a holiday for Bakrid.
6. Both the Unit tests go on for———days each.
7. The first holiday in August is for———.
8. The festival holiday on a Saturday is for———.
9. The special day for the staff in September is ——.
10. The second Unit test begins on the———.
11. The children finish their first tests for the year on the———.
12. This year the Independence Day falls on a———.
13. The children can study for the second Unit test on the———  
which is a holiday.
14. There are———festival holidays in August.
15. The children come back to school after the second Unit test  
on a———.

## Test No. 6



The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. At the top left is the 'Sheetal' logo, which features a stylized fan icon above the brand name. To the right of the logo is a tilted rectangular box containing the text 'Last 3 days'. Below these elements, the text 'A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR YOU' is written, with 'YOU' in a larger, bolder font. This is followed by 'MEET ONE OF THE KEY NEEDS'. Then, 'OFF-SEASON OFFER' is written, followed by 'Save Rs 60/' in a larger font. Below this, it says 'ON ANY TYPE - CEILING, TABLE, PEDESTAL, EXHAUST.' in all caps. The phrase 'hurry up! hurry up!' is written in a cursive, handwritten style. At the bottom, there is a rounded rectangular box containing the text 'Sheetal Fan' and '16, HAWA MAHAL, NEW DELHI'.

**Sheetal**

Last 3 days

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR **YOU**  
MEET ONE OF THE KEY NEEDS

OFF-SEASON OFFER  
**Save Rs 60/**

ON ANY TYPE - CEILING, TABLE,  
PEDESTAL, EXHAUST.

*hurry up! hurry up!*

**Sheetal Fan**  
16, HAWA MAHAL, NEW DELHI

The above is an advertisement taken from a newspaper dated 20.11.85. Read it carefully and answer the questions given below :

A. Choose the correct alternative :

- Q. 1. The advertisement is for  
A. Keys  
B. Tables  
C. Fans  
D. Gold
- Q. 2. Who does 'you' refer to ?  
A. Buyers  
B. Sellers  
C. Students  
D. Newspaper men
- Q. 3. The offer will remain open upto  
A. 17.11.85  
B. 20.11.85  
C. 22.11.85  
D. 30.11.85
- Q. 4. "A golden chance" means  
A. first chance  
B. last chance  
C. the only chance  
D. excellent chance
- Q. 5. "Key needs" means  
A. needs for a key.  
B. ordinary needs.  
C. important needs.  
D. urgent needs.
- Q. 6. It asks to hurry up because  
A. the time for the offer is short.  
B. the shop is far away.  
C. it is a golden chance.  
D. the articles for sale are few.

Q. 7. How many types of fans are offered for sale ?

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Many
- D. All

Q. 8. Suppose the normal cost of a fan is Rs. 260/-. How much can you buy it for according to the offer ?

- A. Rs. 60/-
- B. Rs. 160/-
- C. Rs. 200/-
- D. Rs. 260/-

Q. 9. 'Meet' here means

- A. to satisfy
- B. to face
- C. to pay
- D. to look

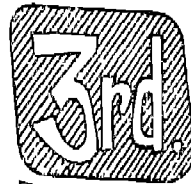
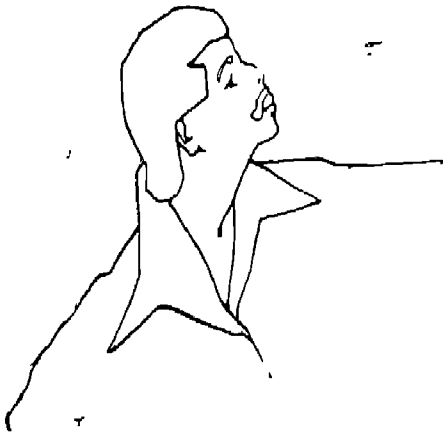
Q. 10. "Off season" is the time of the year when fans are

- A. always used.
- B. not used at all.
- C. used a little.
- D. used a lot.

B. Answer the following briefly .

- 11. What is the name of the fans on sale ?
- 12. Where should you go for buying the fans ?
- 13. What is the key need referred to ?

## Test No. 7



# LIVE IN STYLE EXHIBITION

at Raj Coromandel Hotel,

Madras

20th-22nd September

Display of colourful Home equipment  
which attracts over 30,000 Upper Class Visitors.

The Ideal Exhibition  
for makers of high-class house-hold goods

The ONLY exhibition to be promoted  
on TV !

Bookings closing SHORTLY !



for "STALLS Bookings" contact :

L.M. Savedkar,

TRANS ASIAN COMMERCIAL FAIRS PVT. LTD.

Bheeman Sahakar, First Floor,

Sir PM Road, Bombay-400001.

Phone : 31845

Grams : ASCOMPUB

Madras Representative :

R.R. Shankar,

Home Products.

Phone : 437512

The above is an advertisement taken from a newspaper. Read it carefully and answer the questions given below :

### Questions

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. The name of the exhibition is———.
2. The exhibition will be open to the public for———days.
3. This exhibition was held———times before.
4. The exhibition will be held at———.
5. The Bombay representative of the exhibition is Mr.———.
6. One can contact the Madras representative of the exhibition if one rings up ——.
7. Mr. L.M. Savedkar works in———.

B. Choose the correct alternative :

8. The exhibition will take place
  - A. in Madras
  - B. in Bombay
  - C. on the First Floor of Trans Asian
  - D. in the TV studio

9. The advertisement supplies information about “stalls bookings” to——
  - A. upper-class visitors
  - B. makers of household things
  - C. Mr. R R. Shankar
  - D. Mr. L.M. Savedkar
10. The exhibition aims to promote the sale of———
  - A. articles meant for homes
  - B. home-made articles
  - C. upper-classes
  - D. Grams
11. “Grams : ASCOM PUB” is———
  - A. the name of a house-hold product
  - B. the name of a “daal” cooked and eaten with rice
  - C. the telegraphic address of the exhibition organizers
  - D. the name of a weighing-machine

C. Answer briefly :

12. Pick out another word from the advertisement which means the same as “home equipment”.
13. Pick out another word from the advertisement which means the same as ‘exhibition’.
14. “Colourful” is one of the qualities of the home-equipment advertised. Mention another of their qualities.
15. Where is the office of Trans Asian Commercial Fairs Pvt. Ltd. situated ?

## Test No. 8

Anil : Mummy can you give me Rs. 7/-. I want to buy two books.

Radha : Today is Monday and the market will be closed.

Anil . I will take my cycle and go to New Market. They close on Sunday.

Sunil : Please check the air in the tyres. Go soon, for the shops close at 7 and it is already 6.30.

Radha . Anil please buy a dozen bananas and two kgs. apples. Tomorrow is Raksha Bandhan and Sudha will be coming home. She loves apples and in the hostel they give them only bananas because they are cheap

Sunil Come back soon. I want you to help me with some Maths problems. They are very difficult

Anil : Mummy, please give me a bag to carry the fruit.

### Questions

Fill in the blanks with the correct word :

1. Sudha is Anil's——.
2. Radha is Sunil's——.
3. Anil is going to the market to buy fruits and——.
4. Anil asked Radha for money because he did———have any
5. The market near Anil's house is closed on——.
6. Before Anil goes to the market he will have to repair his——.
7. New Market is———closed on Monday.

8. On Sunday the shops at New Market are——.
9. In the market there are many——.
10. It is very difficult to ride a cycle if the tyres do not have enough——.
11. The fruits that Anil has to buy are——and bananas.
12. Anil has only——minutes to reach the shops before they close.
13. Sudha usually lives in a——.
14. Sudha will be coming home the——day because it is Raksha Bandhan
15. In her hostel they don't give them——because they are costly.
16. Sunil wanted his——to help him with his Maths problems.
17. Sunil wanted Anil to help him because the problems were——.
18. Anil will be able to help Sunil with his Maths problems because he is——.
19. Anil will find it difficult to carry the fruit on his cycle without a——.
10. If Anil buys what Radha wants he will need——than Rs. 7/-.

## Test No. 9


Do you know how to do a trick with science and make money disappear ? What you need is a deep bowl filled almost to the top with water, a heavy drinking glass (made of thick glass) and a coin

Drop the coin into the bowl, and push the empty glass, upside down, over the coin. Push the glass straight down so that no air escapes from it. (It wasn't really empty, you see.) Now look through the side of the glass to see if you can see the coin. It is gone ! you will be able to 'find' it again only if you look from above the glass.

### Questions

Say whether the following statements are true or false :

1. We have to put a little water in a deep bowl before we put in a coin. T/F
2. The coin must be dropped into the empty glass. T/F
3. The glass must be pushed into the water right above the coin. T/F
4. The glass has to be pushed into the water after the coin is put in. T/F
5. Air cannot escape from the glass if it is upside down T/F
6. The coin can be seen by anyone who looks straight down over the glass. T/F
7. You must not allow the glass to turn when you are pushing it in T/F
8. The air shouldn't be allowed to go out of the glass. T/F
9. You see the coin if you stand on one side of the table. T/F

- |     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| 10. | The coin gets lost somewhere and must be found.                  | T/F |
| 11. | If you look from the side the coin disappears.                   | T/F |
| 12. | The coin actually remains where it was.                          | T/F |
| 13. | We only need two things to do this trick                         | T/F |
| 14. | This trick shows that coins get lost easily.                     | T/F |
| 15. | The coin cannot be seen because it has been slowly taken out     | T/F |
| 16. | The trick is that you don't actually put the coin into the bowl. | T/F |
| 17. | The coin cannot be seen if you cover it with a thick glass.      | T/F |
| 18. | The glass is full of air.  | T/F |
- 

## Test No. 10

The Pygmies live in Central Africa. They are very short—only four feet in height. They have short black curly hair, dark eyes and broad nose, but their skin is less dark than the other negro tribes. They are very clever at hunting with their bows and arrows. They eat the meat of the animals they kill and the fruits and roots which they gather in the forest. They are very fond of honey which they eat along with the honeycomb. For a home they build a simple shelter of branches which they cover with leaves from the trees. They build their small villages near a river so that they can get both fish and water.

### Questions

A. Answer the following briefly :

- 1 Which area do the pygmies belong to ?
- 2 What food do the pygmies eat in addition to fruits and roots ?
3. How do you know that pygmies are not tall ?
4. What do the pygmies look like ?
- 5 Describe a pygmy house.

B. Pick out the words from the passage which are the opposites of :

6. straight
- 7 narrow
8. stupid
9. tall
10. far

C. Complete the following :

11. The Pygmies are a———tribe
12. The Pygmies are clever at using——.
13. The Pygmies like to eat———
14. The Pygmies build their villages near rivers to get———.
15. The Pygmies are not farmers, they are———.



## Test No. 11

When World War I came to an end, the Governments of many countries did not know what to do with the aeroplanes. No one wanted these planes ; so no new planes were made. Several people began to think of different ways of using the aeroplanes. Some people thought that the aeroplanes could also be used when there was no war. Instead of travelling by trains they could travel quickly by the aeroplanes. So travelling by air started. Only a few people could be taken in the aeroplanes which were made in those days. Travelling by air was very costly. The Governments of some countries started using aeroplanes for carrying the mail.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative :

1. Several people began to think———‘Several’ here means
  - A. many
  - B. some
  - C. two
  - D. different
2. No one wanted aeroplanes after World War I because
  - A. World War I came to an end
  - B. people didn't know what to do with planes
  - C. no new planes were made
  - D. travelling by air was costly

3. Travelling by air started because
    - A. only a few people could be taken in an aeroplane
    - B. travelling by air was costly
    - C. planes could also be used when there was no war
    - D. the planes were faster than trains
  4. The most appropriate title for the above passage can be
    - A. End of World War I
    - B. Air Travel
    - C. Uses of Aeroplanes
    - D. Air Mail Service
  5. Only a few people could be taken in the aeroplanes because
    - A. people were afraid to travel by plane
    - B. the planes were small at that time
    - C. only a few people travelled in those days
    - D. travelling by air was very costly
- B. Answer the following briefly :
6. Find from the passage the word opposite to 'slowly'
  7. Find from the passage the phrase which means 'in place of'.
  8. Which sentence in the passage shows that in the past aeroplanes were used only during wartime ?
  9. When did people start travelling by air ?
  10. What three uses of aeroplanes are given in the passage ?

## Test No. 12

Man is the only living being that can talk to his fellowmen. Some birds can say words which they hear people say. But they cannot understand each other when they hear these words.

Although they cannot talk, animals do make sounds. Cats make growling sounds and purring sounds. All these sounds are made in the throat.

Not all the sounds that living beings make come from their throats. When birds sing, the sound comes from below their throats. Bees hum and flies buzz by beating the air with their wings. A grasshopper makes sounds by rubbing one wing against the other.

By making sounds, animals tell when they are angry or happy or hungry. Only man can make real words and understand all that is said to him.

### Questions

- A. Find the correct alternative
1. The words 'living being' in para 3 refer to
    - A. men and cats
    - B. birds and grasshoppers
    - C. bees and flies
    - D. men and animals
  2. This passage is about
    - A. men and animals
    - B. birds that talk
    - C. sounds that living beings make
    - D. cats, bees, grasshoppers

B. Write true or false against each of the following statements:

3. Birds talk and sing
4. Bees and flies make sounds with the help of their wings.
5. The words said by birds do not mean anything to other birds.
6. No animals make sounds with their throats.
7. Grasshoppers and bees use the same parts of their bodies to make sounds.

C. Match items in column B with those in A:

A	B
8. buzzing	cats
9. purring	bees
10. humming	grasshoppers
11. talking	people

D. Answer the following questions:

12. In the passage the author points out one difference between man and animals. What is this difference ?
13. How does a bird learn to say words ?
14. A grasshopper flies with its wings. What else does it do with them ?
15. Why do animals make sounds ?

## Test No. 13

The chief crop and the most important food in Japan is rice, which the farmers grow on the lowest land. In the warm south many of them cultivate tea gardens, and everywhere they grow vegetables. On the higher land they may have fruit trees. If the farmer's wife raises silk worms, she will have to feed them on fresh mulberry leaves. Here husband must therefore have a large number of mulberry trees on his farm.

There is no space on most farms for grazing animals, and the Japanese seldom eat meat. The usual meal begins with hot bean soup. Then comes the main rice dish. With this dish the family often eats fish and perhaps vegetables or bamboo shoots. Like the Chinese, they eat the rice with the help of chopsticks. Besides the soup and rice bowls on the table, there are small cups in which tea is served.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative :

1. The Japanese seldom eat meat. 'Seldom' means
  - A. sometimes
  - B. rarely
  - C. often
  - D. never

2. Besides the soup and rice bowls on the table, there are small cups in which tea is served. 'Besides' means
  - A. by the side of
  - B. instead of
  - C. in addition to
  - D. in front of
3. If the farmer's wife raises silk worms———'Raises silkworms' means
  - A. puts them on racks
  - B. manages to get them
  - C. keeps them for producing young
  - D. collects them
4. Where do people grow vegetables in Japan ?
  - A. all over the country
  - B. only in the southern part of the country
  - C. in the lowlands
  - D. where fruit trees do not grow well
5. Most farmers in Japan do not have sheep or cattle on their farms because
  - A. the Japanese are not meat-eaters
  - B. their farms are not large enough to keep them
  - C. they don't want to look after them
  - D. they have no spare land for growing grass
6. Which of the following will you usually miss at a Japanese meal ?
  - A. vegetable soup
  - B. meat
  - C. fish
  - D. tea

**B. Fill in the blanks**

7. The Japanese use-----for eating rice.
8. Rice is served in-----
9. The Japanese take a little-----also with their meals.
10. The fruit trees are grown on the-----.

**C. Answer the following briefly :**

11. What kind of climate is suitable for the cultivation ?
12. In which areas of Japan can you see rice cultivation ?
13. Why are mulberry trees grown ?
14. How do the men and women in the family help the silk industry in Japan ?
15. Why is rice cultivation so common in Japan ?

## Test No. 14

I was born in the year 1791. My father had two sons, of whom I was the younger, and two daughters. He came of a good old family, had been an officer in the army ; but he was not rich. When he got married, he soon found that living in Bombay was very costly and needed much money. So he decided to live a quiet and simple life near a small town in a village. All this made him a hard man, unkind to his children, and never ready to spend money on us.

My brother gave very little trouble to his parents ; but I was not so easily controlled. My father made hard rules for us, which I often did not obey. We were ordered to walk only along the roads, but I went into the forest, or climbed the hills or went down to the river to swim. When I was found out, I was given a good beating.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The writer's father left Bombay because
  - A. he thought that it was very expensive.
  - B. he wanted to live in a small town.
  - C. he wanted to live a simple and peaceful life.
  - D. he got married and had children.
2. The writer's father became cruel to his children because he
  - A. left Bombay and lived in a village.
  - B. was an officer in the army.
  - C. belonged to a good family
  - D. had to live a hard and simple life.



3. How can you say that the writer gave trouble to his parents ?
- A. He did not do what his father asked him to do
  - B. His father made strict rules for children
  - C. He climbed the hills and swam in the river.
  - D. His father gave him a good beating.

B. Pick out from the passage:

- 4. Two words which mean 'cruel'.
- 5. The word *hard* comes two times in the passage. Pick the sentence where it means difficult
- 6. Pick out one rule that the father made for the children

C. Answer briefly:

- 7. When was the writer born ?
- 8. What was his father ?
- 9. Who was younger : the writer or his brother ?
- 10. Who was more naughty : the writer or his brother ? How can you say that ?
- 11. How many children did the father have ?
- 12. What did the father never want to do ?
- 13. Where did the writer go against his father's wishes ?
- 14. Why did the writer go to the river ?
- 15. What did the writer's father do when his son did not obey him ?

## Test No. 15

Gorillas in the wild state, live in family parties—father gorilla, three or four of his wives and various children of different ages. During the day they wander through the forest, feeding on vegetation and fruit ; when night comes they choose a suitable tree to sleep in. Father gorilla, being so heavy and big, cannot climb up ; so he collects some bushes and makes for himself a comfortable nest at the bottom of the tree, sitting with his back to the trunk. His wives and children climb up into the branches above and make for themselves nice, comfortable nests to sleep in. For this they twist and interweave the branches together.

Many stories describe the gorilla as a fearful beast. But he is not so fearful. Like most wild animals, if he is left alone , he is a peaceful creature. But of course, if you attack him or his family, he gets into a bad temper. Then his strength and speed make him a terrible animal to face.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative.

1. The passage is about
  - A. father gorilla
  - B. gorilla's eating habits
  - C. gorilla's nests
  - D. the nature of gorillas

2. Why does the father gorilla sleep at the bottom of the tree ?  
Because
- A. he is heavy and big.
  - B. he might fall down.
  - C. he cannot climb up.
  - D. he makes a comfortable nest there.

3. When does a gorilla get angry ? He gets angry when
- A. he is attacked.
  - B. he climbs up a tree.
  - C. he sits at the bottom of tree.
  - D. he is alone in the wild forest.

4. In some of the stories gorillas have been shown as———  
animals.
- A. faithful
  - B. loving
  - C. wild
  - D. frightful

B. Say true or false.

- 5. Gorillas are vegetarian.
- 6. Female gorillas cannot climb trees.
- 7. All gorillas don't sleep in the trees.
- 8. A gorilla is a terrible animal.

C. Pick out from the passage:

- 9. the word which means 'something which causes fear'.
- 10. the word which means 'living being'.
- 11. the sentence which tells that gorillas don't eat meat.

D. Answer briefly:

- 12. Who does gorilla live with ?
- 13. When is gorilla calm and quiet ?
- 14. How can you say that gorillas also love their children ?
- 15. How do gorillas make nests ?

## Test No. 16

The boys woke up late the next morning. They could not find their raft/boat. The river had carried it away during the night. But that did not trouble them. They made a fire, and cooked some meat, fish, and eggs, and ate a big breakfast. After that they went swimming. After swimming, they walked round the island. They went swimming again. They cooked a big lunch. They ate a lot but they did not talk very much. All of them were growing homesick but they did not say so.

They were sitting thoughtfully over their lunch when suddenly they heard a noise. It came from the river and they ran to the bank to look. Far away, near their village, they could see a number of small boats. "They're looking for somebody", Tom said. "Yes", Huck said, "When Bill Turner was drowned, they looked for his body for two days. Who are they looking for, now" ?

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. "But that did not trouble them".

"That" here refers to

- A. waking up late
- B. loss of the boat
- C. making a fire
- D. cooking the breakfast

2. "They ate a lot".  
"A lot" here means
  - A. too little
  - B. more than usual
  - C. less than usual
  - D. very much
3. "They were sitting thoughtfully" means that the boys were sitting
  - A. quietly
  - B. lazily
  - C. hopelessly
  - D. angrily
4. "All of them were growing homesick" means that the boys were
  - A. sick of home
  - B. afraid of home
  - C. thinking of home
  - D. angry with home
5. "And they ran to the bank to look".  
'Bank' here means a place
  - A. for keeping money
  - B. from where a river begins
  - C. from where boys and girls get books
  - D. where the rich people live
6. The boys were
  - A. in the village
  - B. at the river side
  - C. on an island
  - D. in the city
7. "Suddenly they heard a noise".  
The noise actually came from the
  - A. river
  - B. bank
  - C. village
  - D. boats

8. "Who are they looking for ?"

"Looking for" means

- A. watching
- B. meeting
- C. seeing
- D. searching

B Write whether the following statements are true or false:

- 9. The boys got up early in the morning.
- 10. Their boat was missing.
- 11. They went for swimming twice.
- 12. They were happy there.
- 13. They talked loudly as they ate their food.

C. Answer the following briefly

- 14. Where did the boys pass the night ?
- 15. How did they reach that place ?
- 16. How did they keep themselves busy ?

## Test No. 17

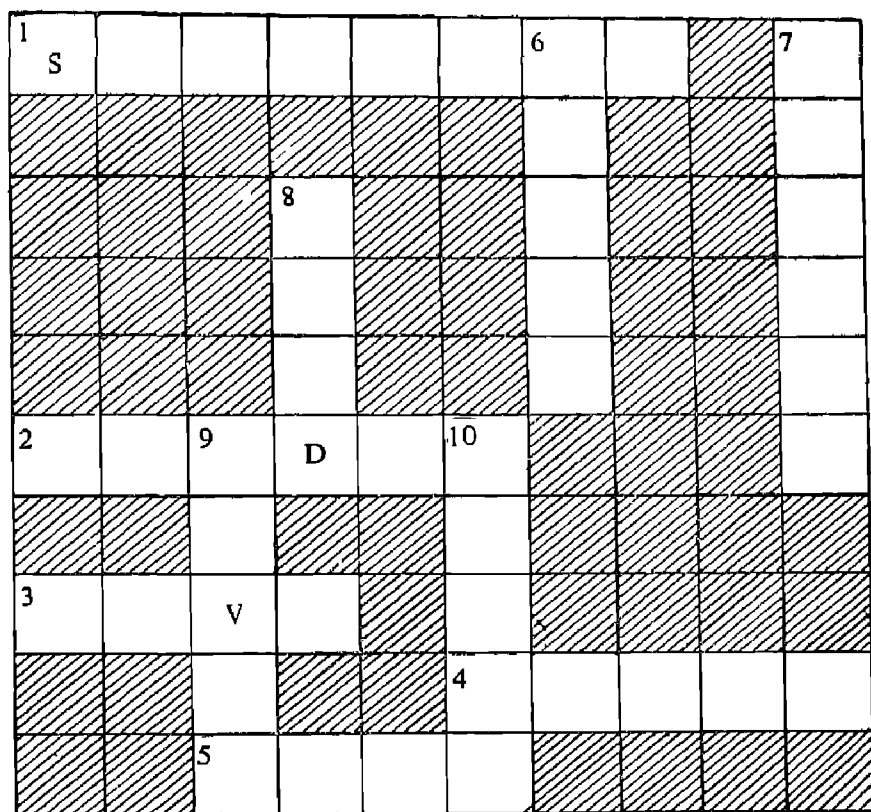
Once upon a time there was a rich young Raja, who was always afraid of being ill. He always kept the doors and windows of his palace tightly shut and never went out. Yet he kept catching cold and getting fever. One day he said to his Minister, "I wonder why I am so weak? Can you explain this to me?" The Minister replied, "It is better to take no care than to be too careful". One day the Minister forced the Raja to go for a walk and led him to a shepherd who was sitting on a hillside watching his sheep. The shepherd was very poor, he had very few clothes and no shoes. The Raja asked the shepherd, "Do you never get cold or fever?" The shepherd replied "I never have cold or fever. Since my childhood, I have lived in the open air and I stay out all night".

### Questions

A. Answer the following briefly:

1. Why did the Raja shut all the doors and windows?
2. Why did he fall ill so often?
3. How do we learn that the shepherd was poor?
4. What kept the shepherd healthy?
5. In the above story who
  - (a) took no care?
  - (b) was too careful?

B. This is a crossword puzzle. Only one letter can be filled in each blank square. The word starts from the numbered square and is filled either across or down. No blank square must be left unfilled.



*Clues across*

1. a man who looks after sheep.
2. an opening in a wall to look out.
3. a house is a place where we———.
4. you also do this with a ball.
5. one who is not poor.

*Clues down*

6. when somebody asks you a question you give this.
7. the house of a king.
8. the opposite of hot.
9. what is not done even once is———.
10. to look after.



## Test No. 18

Mrs. Rai : What's the matter ? Don't you want it ?

Mr. Rai : Fish and potatoes again. I'm tired of fish and potatoes.

Mrs. Rai : It used to be your favourite meal.

Mr. Rai : Yes, but not three times a week !

Mrs. Rai : Three times a week ! Rubbish ! You haven't had it for over a week.

Mr. Rai : I still don't want it

Mrs. Rai : Well, in that case it is better that today for dinner you cook your own food. I'll have the fish and potatoes.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. *Rubbish* means in this passage
  - A. useless things
  - B. it has no meaning
  - C. dirty waste matter
  - D. it is not true
2. In the passage '*it used to be*' means it
  - A. was
  - B. frequently was
  - C. always was
  - D. had to be
3. 'I'm tired of it (fish and potatoes)' means I
  - A. have lost interest in it
  - B. find it does not suit me

- C cannot possibly have it
- D. had enough of it

4 *Over a week* means

- A. more than one week
- B last week only
- C. any day last week
- D. seven days now

5. *In that case* means

- A. referring to that matter
- B. in that particular matter
- C. if that is the position
- D. if you will not agree

B. Find out from the passage:

- 6. Which phrase in the passage means the same as 'almost every second day' ?
- 7. Which word in the passage shows disagreement ?
- 8. Which words in the passage show that Mr. Rai's decision remained the same ?
- 9. Which phrase in the passage shows surprise ?

C. Answer briefly:

- 10. Why do you think Mrs. Rai asked her husband "what's the matter" ?
- 11. What was Mr. Rai unhappy about ?
- 12. What does 'meal' refer to ?
- 13. At what time did the discussion between Mr. and Mrs. Rai take place ?
- 14. What change did Mrs. Rai notice in her husband ?
- 15. What did Mrs. Rai ask her husband to do ?
- 16. What did Mrs. Rai decide to do ?
- 17. What did Mr. Rai agree with Mrs. Rai about ?
- 18. What happens when you repeatedly have the same food ?

## Test No. 19

Some birds are seen almost every day. The Crow, the Sparrow, the Pigeon, the Mynah, the Dove are some of the birds that are with us all the year round. These are known as local or resident birds. There are some other birds like the Wagtail, the Duck, the Crane etc. which come to a place and remain there for some time and then disappear again. The change of place by such birds is known as 'bird migration' and such birds are called 'migratory birds'. Migratory birds go to their nesting places during summer to lay eggs. During winter months they go to other places covering long distances.

The Arctic Tern is a well-known migratory bird that lives in the North Pole region. In winter when this area is full of snow, this bird finds it difficult to get its food. So it travels towards the South Pole region, about 18,000 kilometres away, every winter and returns to the Arctic region next summer flying back the same distance.

### Questions

- A. Choose the correct alternative.
1. A nesting place is where a migratory bird
    - A. goes during summer
    - B. goes during winter
    - C. lives throughout the year
    - D. goes to lay eggs
  2. A bird migrates to another place
    - A. to lay eggs
    - B. due to change in weather
    - C. because it likes travelling
    - D. for making a nest

3. A resident bird is one that
    - A. always lives at one place
    - B. migrates to other places
    - C. is seen in winter only
    - D. flies long distances
  4. A migratory bird is one that
    - A. lays eggs during summer
    - B. is seen all the year round
    - C. goes to another place during winter
    - D. lives at a place permanently
  5. Which of the following is a migratory bird ?
    - A. the sparrow
    - B. the crow
    - C. the wagtail
    - D. the dove
  6. The word 'covering' in the passage means
    - A. hiding
    - B. travelling
    - C. spreading
    - D. including
  7. The word 'disappear' in the passage means
    - A. appear again
    - B. die
    - C. come and go
    - D. go away
- B. Answer briefly:
8. What is the nesting place of the Arctic Tern ?
  9. How many kilometres does the Arctic Tern fly back ?
  10. In which season do migratory birds lay their eggs ?
  11. Pick out from the passage the name of a bird which is not migratory
  12. What are the two types of birds mentioned in the passage ?
  13. What is the home of the Arctic Tern ?
  14. Why is it difficult to get food in North Pole region during winter ?
  15. Why does the Arctic Tern go to South Pole during winter ?

## Test No. 20

Man travels from one place to another in various modes of transport. Railways, motor-cars and aeroplanes are modern means of transport for moving from place to place. In some parts of the world some of the old ways still go on. Motor-cars are used in the deserts also but the camel is still a well-known sight in many countries. It is a useful animal because it has wide feet which do not sink easily in the sand.

In a very rugged country, a donkey is used because it does not slip easily.

The lands of ice and snow are not suitable for ordinary motor-cars. Sometimes, some special vehicles are used for travelling on snow. They are called sledges and have no wheels.

In some eastern countries, the rickshaw is a popular way of riding. It is a light carriage that is pulled by a man who runs along or sometimes it is built in with a bicycle and the driver pedals it.

Motor-boats are often used for travelling along the canals and rivers. But ships are used to travel across the seas.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The wide feet of the camel are useful in the desert because the desert
  - A. is very hot
  - B. is very wide
  - C. is full of sand
  - D. has no water in it

2. A donkey is useful in a rough country because it
    - A. can carry heavy load
    - B. moves very carefully
    - C. moves very fast
    - D. is a strong animal
  3. From the sentence 'The rickshaw is a popular way of riding', we understand that the rickshaw is
    - A. a light carriage
    - B. pulled by a man
    - C. built with a bicycle
    - D. liked by people
  4. Motor-boats are often used for travelling along the canals and rivers, while ships are used to travel in the seas because motor-boats
    - A. are smaller than ships
    - B. are driven by engines
    - C. cannot carry as many people
    - D. cannot move as fast
  5. The word, 'carriage' means
    - A. vehicle
    - B. motor car
    - C. way
    - D. animal
  6. A suitable title for the passage is
    - A. Modern ways of travelling
    - B. Pleasures of travelling
    - C. Different ways of travelling
    - D. Difficulties of travelling
- B. Write true or false against each of the following statements:
7. Only camels are used for travelling in the desert.
  8. Nowadays only modern means of transport are used for travelling.

9. There are many vehicles that cannot be used on snow.
  10. All places on the earth are suitable for all kinds of vehicles.
  11. There are two types of rickshaws.
  12. Sledges are useful on snow because they have no wheels.
- C. The meanings of some words are given. Find out the words in the passage :
13. A person who makes a vehicle move
  14. Not smooth
  15. Not heavy
  16. Different kinds of

## Test No. 21

Once upon a time a wicked king of a large island had in his service a very clever workman. The workman was helped in his work by his son, Icarus. The workman was not happy there and wanted to leave the island. But the king would not allow him.

‘We can escape only by flying’, said the workman to his son one day. They collected a large number of feathers of birds and made two pairs of wings. They fastened the wings to their shoulders with wax and were ready to fly. ‘Do not fly too near the sun, Icarus; the wax may melt’, warned his father before they started flying.

Both the father and the son rose up like birds. Icarus was so happy that he flew higher and higher and forgot his father’s warning. The heat melted the wax and the wings dropped off. Poor Icarus fell into the sea and was drowned. His wings lay floating on the waves. His father, being wiser, was able to escape.

### Questions

A. Find the correct alternative:

1. ‘The king had in his service a clever workman’ means that a clever workman
  - (a) worked for the king.
  - (b) was the servant of the king.
  - (c) worked in the king’s army.
  - (d) was a member of the king’s court.



2. The workman wanted to escape from the island because he
  - (a) was very clever.
  - (b) had to work very hard.
  - (c) was unhappy there.
  - (d) did not like to live in an island.
3. The king did not allow the workman to go away from his country because
  - (a) the workman was helped by his son.
  - (b) the workman's son was very clever.
  - (c) he needed good workmen in his country.
  - (d) he loved the workman and his son.
4. The workman asked his son not to fly too near the sun because he feared that
  - (a) wings might be bent due to heat.
  - (b) wings might fall down due to heat.
  - (c) his son might hit the sun.
  - (d) the heat might blind his sons eyes.
5. When Icarus was flying, he forgot his father's warning because he was
  - (a) disobedient
  - (b) very proud
  - (c) very happy
  - (d) young
6. Icarus fell into the sea because the wings were
  - (a) not fixed properly
  - (b) broken into pieces
  - (c) fixed into with wax
  - (d) not made of good feathers
7. Icarus died because he
  - (a) was flying over the sea
  - (b) tried to escape with his father
  - (c) tried to escape by flying
  - (d) did not listen to his father's advice

8. Which of the following is not a proof of the workman's wisdom ?

- (a) He gave good advice to his son.
- (b) He did not fly as high as his son.
- (c) He knew that they could escape by flying.
- (d) He was older than his son.

B. Match the meanings in B with the words in A.

A	B
9. escape	(a) give permission to
10. fastened	(b) went higher
11. leave	(c) get free
12. allow	(d) gathered
	(e) fixed or joined firmly
	(f) go away from

C. Answer the following in brief :

- 13. For whom did the workman make two pairs of wings ?
- 14. "His wings lay floating on the waves". What does this indicate about Icarus ?
- 15. Why do you think Icarus was happy ? Give one reason.

## Test No. 22

Marek was a farmer who lived in a village far away. One day, he became very ill and everyone thought he would die. They sent for a doctor, who arrived two days later and examined the sick man. The doctor asked for a pen and some paper to write down the name of the medicine. But there was no pen or paper in the village, because no one could read or write.

The doctor picked up a piece of burnt wood from the fire. Using the wood, he wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. 'Get this medicine for him', he said, 'and he will soon get better'.

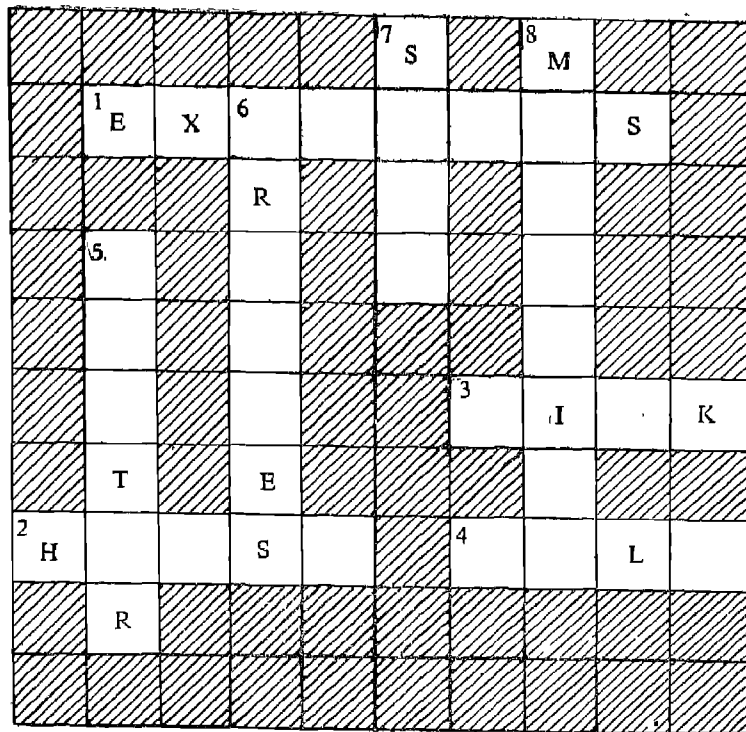
Marek's family and friends did not know what to do. They could not read the strange writing. Then the village baker had an idea. He took off the door of the house, put it on his cart and drove to the nearest town. He bought the medicine, and Marek was soon well again. He would not let anyone wash the magic words from the door.

### Questions

- A. Choose the correct alternative:
1. Everyone in the village thought that Marek would die because
    - A. the medicine was not available in the village.
    - B. the medicine could not be got immediately.
    - C. the doctor arrived late.
    - D. Marek was very sick.

2. The doctor picked up a piece of wood from the fire
  - A. to write some magic words on the door.
  - B. to give an idea to the baker.
  - C. to write the name of the medicine.
  - D. to help the baker drive his cart.
3. "Marek's family and friends did not know what to do" refers to
  - A. how to call a doctor.
  - B. how to read the doctor's writing.
  - C. how to take out the door
  - D. how to get the medicine from the town.
4. The doctor used the burnt wood for writing because
  - A. nobody in the village could read or write
  - B. there was no pen and paper in the village
  - C. he wanted Marek to get well
  - D. the medicine was not available in the village
5. The words on the door were considered magic words because
  - A. they were written by the doctor.
  - B. it was the name of a medicine.
  - C. Marek became well due to them.
  - D. it was a strange writing.
6. How did Marek become well ? He became well because
  - A. the doctor came to the village
  - B. the villagers helped him
  - C. the doctor wrote the magic words
  - D. he could get the medicine
- B. Say whether the following statements are True or False.
  7. The doctor wanted a piece of wood to write the name of the medicine. T/F
  8. Marek's family and friends drove to the nearest town with the door on the cart. T/F
  9. The village people could not give pen and paper because they did not have any. T/F
  10. The doctor wrote the name of the medicine on a sheet of paper. T/F

11. Marek did not allow anyone to wash the magic words from the door. T/F
12. The doctor gave the village people the idea of carrying the door to the town. T/F
- C. In the following crossword puzzle put one letter in each box to make the word. Take help from the clues.



*Clues across*

1. The doctor does this when he goes to see a patient
2. a place to live
3. five-six—up sticks
4. to be alright

*Clues down*

5. you go to him when you are ill
6. A seven letter word that means 'comes'
7. to be ill
8. it is what doctors give

## Test No. 23

That night Sujata lay on her bed, crying and crying. Her only thought was of Sudharaman. He was tied to a tree. He could hardly move and he was hungry. Sujata was sad when she thought that Sudharaman was hungry. She had to go and see him and help him. She got up in the middle of the night and taking a few bananas quietly stepped out of the door. The darkness was frightening. She went forward without fear. It was clear that watchmen would be on the way. Sujata was very careful not to be seen by them. As Sudharaman saw her, he turned his head to greet her. She ran to him and embraced his trunk. Tears flowed down her cheeks. "Sudharaman", she whispered, "I am sorry you were caught. They want to make you a slave. They will starve you. Here are a few bananas for you".

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:


1. He could hardly move.  
'Hardly move' here means
  - A. move with difficulty
  - B. could not move at all
  - C. moved freely
  - D. could move very little

2. The darkness was frightening  
'Frightening' here means
  - A. fearful
  - B. dreadful
  - C. disturbing
  - D. killing
3. She ran to him and embraced his trunk  
'Embraced' here means
  - A. accepted readily
  - B. held tightly
  - C. received happily
  - D. put arms around
4. "They will starve you".  
This means they will
  - A. not give you food
  - B. kill you with hunger
  - C. beat you hard
  - D. punish you to death
5. Sudharaman was
  - A. a man
  - B. a dog
  - C. an elephant
  - D. Sujata's brother
6. Sujata went forward without fear because
  - A. the watchmen were on the way
  - B. she loved Sudharaman deeply
  - C. Sudharaman was waiting for her
  - D. she was careful
7. Sujata did not want to be seen by the watchmen because
  - A. they would catch her
  - B. she did not like them
  - C. she was in a hurry
  - D. they won't let her see Sudharaman

B. Pick out from the passage:

8. The word which shows that Sudharaman was happy to see Sujata.
9. The word which means "to speak softly".
10. The phrase that tells you that Sujata wept for long.

C. Answer the following briefly:

11. Why couldn't Sujata sleep in the night ?
  12. Why did Sujata go out of the house quietly ?
  13. Why did Sujata take bananas with her ?
  14. Why was Sujata worried about Sudharaman ?
- 



## Test No. 24

12-A, Prithviraj Road  
New Delhi-7  
12th November 1985

Dear Mary,

I received your letter, written on the 26th October, a week ago. Congratulations on being selected for your school tennis team.

I am enclosing two photographs. Both were taken on Deepawali, our Festival of Lights which was on the 4th November. This is like your Christmas. We too send our friends and relatives cards, visit people and distribute sweets. The first photograph, taken at night, shows our house decorated with candles and small oil lamps. Doesn't it look beautiful ! The lantern hanging above the door was made by my brother Rohit. I helped him to cut the paper and stick it on the wooden frame. We burst a lot of crackers during Deepawali.

As you can see in the second photograph, we are all wearing new clothes. This was taken after we had performed "Pooja" to Laxmi—the goddess of wealth.

I'll end now as I have to study. Rohit wants to know if you can send him some American stamps. Write soon.

Your friend  
Ritu

## Questions

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Where does Ritu live in New Delhi ?
2. Where does Mary live ?
3. How do we know that Mary plays tennis well ?
4. Of what material is the lantern made ?
5. How do people light up their houses on Deepawali ?
6. On what date did Ritu write to Mary ?
7. If Mary wants to answer Ritu's letter what must she add to the address ?
8. How are Deepawali and Christmas celebrated in the same way ?

B. Which words in the passage mean

9. got
10. chosen
11. give to different people
12. join with paste
13. made beautiful

C. Choose the correct alternative

14. Ritu received Mary's letter on
  - (a) 5th November
  - (b) 4th November
  - (c) 26th October
  - (d) 19th October
15. People pray to the goddess Laxmi to give them
  - (a) good health
  - (b) better results
  - (c) safety
  - (d) a lot of money

16. Ritu tells Mary she has sent cards to wish people
  - (a) a happy Christmas
  - (b) a happy Deepawali
  - (c) a happy Birthday
  - (d) a happy New year
17. The second photograph shows
  - (a) Ritu's house
  - (b) candles and the lantern
  - (c) the goddess Laxmi
  - (d) Ritu's family
18. Rohit is fond of collecting
  - (a) lanterns
  - (b) photographs
  - (c) stamps
  - (d) crackers

## Test No. 25

Mohan walked fast. He was afraid that he might be late for school. That morning he had to carry breakfast for his father who had gone to the field for work quite early. Returning from the field he took his meal in a hurry and started for school.

The sky cleared up that day after it had rained almost for a week. The road from his village to the town was flooded. So he walked along the railway line. Often in summer the village boys went to school this way. A few hundred metres ahead was the bridge which he must cross to reach the town. He could hear the water flowing down very swiftly below the bridge.

When Mohan was just near the bridge, he was surprised to find that it had been badly damaged by the rushing water. A part of the bridge was under water.

Just then Mohan heard a train coming from behind. He was puzzled for a moment but was quick to take a decision. He took his shirt and began to wave it as high as he could. The train blew whistles again and again, but Mohan stood on the line waving his shirt all the time. The train slowed down and finally came to a halt.

The driver and the passengers praised Mohan. A few days later he received an award from the Government.

## Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. Mohan's father was a
  - (a) teacher
  - (b) driver
  - (c) shopkeeper
  - (d) farmer
2. That day, Mohan's father
  - (a) had his breakfast at home.
  - (b) had his breakfast in the field.
  - (c) carried his breakfast to the field
  - (d) did not have his breakfast.
3. Mohan started late for school that day because he had to
  - (a) carry breakfast to the field for his father.
  - (b) work longer in the field.
  - (c) take his meal before going to school.
  - (d) walk slowly in the rain.
4. The road from the village to the town was
  - (a) as high as the railway line.
  - (b) not as high as the railway line.
  - (c) a little higher than the railway line.
  - (d) much higher than the railway line.
5. The day was
  - (a) cloudy
  - (b) rainy
  - (c) bright
  - (d) foggy
6. Mohan was surprised because he found
  - (a) the train coming
  - (b) the bridge broken
  - (c) the water rushing swiftly
  - (d) the road to town flooded

7. The train stopped on one side of the bridge. Which of the following was on the other side of the bridge ?
    - (a) Mohan
    - (b) the village
    - (c) the school
    - (d) the field
  8. The driver blew whistles because he saw
    - (a) rushing water
    - (b) the damaged bridge.
    - (c) a boy waving on the railway line.
    - (d) broken railway line.
  9. Mohan waved his shirt because he wanted to
    - (a) get in the train
    - (b) prevent an accident
    - (c) meet the driver
    - (d) receive an award
  10. A suitable title for the passage is
    - (a) A bright day
    - (b) A busy boy
    - (c) A broken bridge
    - (d) A brave boy
- B. Write True or False against each of the following statements:
11. Mohan always went to school along the railway line.
  12. Mohan always carried breakfast for his father.
  13. Mohan took his meal in the field.
  14. Mohan did not like to reach school late.
  15. The water was rushing swiftly because of heavy rains during the previous week.
  16. The bridge was not completely under water.
  17. Mohan took the decision to stop the train as soon as he saw the damaged bridge
- C. Answer the following in brief :
18. How did Mohan stop the train ?
  19. Why did the driver and passengers praise Mohan ?
  20. How did the Government praise Mohan ?

## Test No. 26

People in different countries eat different kinds of breakfasts. This is because they are influenced by the climate and by what grows in their lands.

In Brazil, they drink coffee or orange juice and eat toast with guava jam and papaya. In Ceylon and Turkey, they drink tea. However while in Turkey they eat black bread with goat cheese ; in Ceylon they eat rice mixed with coconut milk or rice pancakes and gur made from sugarcane or palm trees.

In France, people like a light breakfast of only buns and butter and coffee and milk.

In both Japan and Mongolia, they drink green tea but their other food habits are entirely different. In Japan, they are very fond of rice with dried seaweed and vegetables, and fish and eggs which are both eaten raw. In Mongolia, they love cheese. They also love it in Norway ; but in Norway they eat a lot of fish and meat and bread with jam and cream. The Americans like a quick breakfast and are happy with toast or cornflakes.

### Questions

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What fruits grow in Brazil ?
2. What breakfast do they eat in Turkey ?
3. What is common in the food habits of Japan and Mongolia ?
4. How do the people of Ceylon make use of the sugarcane they grow ?

5. Name one animal that they keep in Turkey.
  6. Which people eat fish without cooking it ?
  7. What is common in the food habits of Ceylon and Japan ?
  8. Which word tells us that the French do not like to eat much in the morning ?
  9. In which *two* countries do they eat the least breakfast ?
- B. From the passage select words which mean *the opposite of*:
10. heavy
  11. white
  12. cooked
  13. slow
  14. separate
- C. Choose the correct alternative:
15. In Norway they eat meat and cream because they
    - A. keep a lot of cows.
    - B. import a lot of meat.
    - C. don't like fish.
    - D. want to grow fat.
  16. The people of Ceylon eat rice for breakfast because
    - A. they live on an island.
    - B. it is easy to cook.
    - C. they grow a lot of rice
    - D. it is easy to digest.
  17. The Americans eat cornflakes for breakfast because
    - A. they don't like eggs.
    - B. they don't want to get fat.
    - C. cornflakes are very healthy.
    - D. they have no time to waste on cooking.
  18. Which of the following do you think is the most suitable title for the passage ?
    - A. Travelling is Important
    - B. Breakfasts Around the World
    - C. People and Their Habits
    - D. Tea—an International Drink



19. The Japanese eat dried seaweed because
- A. Japan is an island.
  - B. they like its taste.
  - C. they don't grow vegetable.
  - D. they are good sailors.

D. Complete the following chart:

	Item eaten	Where ?	Names of countries where eaten.
20.	Tea		
21.	Coffee		
22.	Bread/buns		
23.	Jam		
24.	Rice		
25.	Fish		
26.	Eggs		
27.	Meat		
28.	Cheese		
29.	Cornflakes		
30.	Sea weed		

## Test No. 27

The Great Wall of China is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is more than 1684 miles long. It is from 15 to 30 feet in height while in thickness it is 32 feet. The construction of this great wall was started in the year 221 B.C. and it took almost fifteen years to complete this work. This was built of stones and bricks.

About the year 146 B.C. China was divided into small provinces. King Shih Huang Li united different provinces into an empire. To the north of this empire lived rough and rude Mongols and the king felt that they might attack his empire. Therefore, to protect China from this danger he ordered the construction of a huge wall.

Unfortunately, the king could not defend his country. The wall was broken at many places and Mongols got a chance to attack China. Still many parts of the wall are broken. Now, the Chinese have taken to farming on the other side of the wall.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The King constructed a wall because he
  - A. wanted to build a wonderful thing.
  - B. was fond of construction work.
  - C. was afraid of the enemies.
  - D. wanted to keep the provinces united.

2. The king brought the provinces together

- A. in 221 B.C.
- B. after 246 B.C.
- C. before 246 B.C.
- D. after 221 B.C.

3. The King made his empire by

- A. dividing China into small provinces.
- B. bringing many provinces together.
- C. protecting China from attacks.
- D. winning over the Mongols.

4. "——— they might attack his empire"

This sentence shows that the attack was

- A. often made
- B. planned
- C. certain
- D. possible

5. On which side of China was the wall constructed ?

- A. north
- B. south
- C. east
- D. west

6. The king failed to

- A. bring the provinces together.
- B. complete the construction work.
- C. keep the Mongols away.
- D. stop the people from farming.

7. "King Shih Huang Li united different provinces———".

The word "*different*" here means

- A. small
- B. separate
- C. fertile
- D. unfriendly

8. '———he ordered the construction of a huge wall'. The word 'huge' here means
- A. very big
  - B. very strong
  - C. very high
  - D. very long

B. Answer briefly:

- 9. By which year was the wall completed ?
- 10. What was the king afraid of ?
- 11. How did the enemies enter China ?

C. Fill in the blanks with the words which are opposite to the underlined words:

- 12. The construction *started* in the year 221 B.C. and———*in* almost fifteen years.
- 13. The king *united* the provinces which were———.

D. Complete the following sentences:

- 14. The king could not save China from———.
- 15. The land on the other side of the wall is now used for———.

## Test No. 28

Slaves were treated very harshly by their masters in Rome. For the same reason Androcles, a slave ran away into another country. There he had to live in a jungle. One day, while hunting, he found a cave and decided to make it his home. Androcles carried dried grass for his bed.

This cave was also chosen by a lion for his den. As Androcles was making his bed the lion walked in. He felt that the lion would kill him. To his surprise the lion did Androcles no harm. Instead he held out his huge paw. Androcles saw a big thorn sticking in it. He pulled the thorn out gently. They became friends and lived in the cave.

One day some hunters came to the wood. They knew that he was a runaway slave. Since a reward was given for bringing back such a slave, he was caught and put in prison. As was the practice, Androcles was asked to fight a huge lion. The lion came out roaring and showing his sharp teeth. Androcles stood quietly praying to God. As the lion came near Androcles he stopped his growling. Androcles opened his eyes and lovingly put his arms around the lion. Guess, who the lion was !

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The lion stopped roaring because
  - A. Androcles was praying to God
  - B. he had a thorn in his paw
  - C. he remembered the slave
  - D. Androcles would take the thorn out

2. Another word for 'jungle' used in the passage is
  - A. cave
  - B. wood
  - C. den
  - D. paw
3. A place of hiding for a lion is
  - A. jungle
  - B. cave
  - C. wood
  - D. den
4. Androcles was made a prisoner because
  - A. he was a runaway slave
  - B. the hunters hoped to get rewards
  - C. a slave was made to fight lions
  - D. he was to be sent to his master
5. Which sentence has the sense of 'stuck in' as used in the passage ?
  - A. A nail stuck in the tyre.
  - B. The key stuck in the lock.
  - C. He stuck his hand in his pocket.
  - D. The bus stuck in the mud.
6. A runaway slave is one who
  - A. lives in a jungle
  - B. has left his master
  - C. runs away from home
  - D. makes a cave his home
7. He decided to make the cave his home because
  - A. the place was near the hunting ground
  - B. he knew the lion who lived in it
  - C. it was a good place for hiding
  - D. he did not like to live in Rome

B. Pick out from the passage

8. the opposite of 'kindly'
9. two words which mean "a loud deep sound as of a lion".
10. the word which means the same as 'very big'.

C. Answer briefly:

11. Why did Androcles leave Rome ?
12. Why didn't the lion kill Androcles when he found him in his den ?
13. Androcles put his arm lovingly around the lion. Why ?

D. Put these events in their order of happening.

(Hint: 'C' is step number 1)

- (a) The lion came roaring.
- (b) Androcles took the thorn out.
- (c) Androcles was a slave.
- (d) Later hunters caught and put him in prison.
- (e) He ran away from Rome.
- (f) Seeing Androcles, he stopped roaring. Both of them could recognise each other.
- (g) They became friends and lived in the cave.
- (h) The lion with a thorn in his paw came in.
- (i) He was making bed in the lion's den.
- (j) He was asked to fight a lion.

## Test No. 29

Pablo Picasso was a famous Spanish painter who lived mostly in France. He began by painting in different shades of blue. Many of the pictures he painted during his early period show people who are alone and sad : a woman in a bare blue room or a blind beggar. Picasso was interested in people, particularly people who were poor like him.

One reason why Picasso used blue paint at this time was that he wanted to do so. His own life, then was unhappy and he was attracted by sad subjects and by 'sad' colours. He believed then, that all art comes from sadness and pain. He painted a self-portrait which shows him bearded and pale. His face looked like the face of a man who has had a serious illness. He must have been very ill at that time. As being poor he lived in a small dark room. Once since he didnot have enough money he set fire even to his own sheets of drawings to light a fire to keep himself warm.

### Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The description of the room as bare blue shows that it
  - A. was dark and had no curtains
  - B. had walls painted in dull blue
  - C. belonged to a poor person
  - D. had only the blue bulbs switched on



2. Self portrait means

- A. painter's own picture painted by himself
- B. a copy of a painting
- C. a painting with the painter in it
- D. painting of himself as an old man

3. 'Art (painting) comes from sadness and pain' means

- A. only sad people in pain paint well
- B. only a sad patient can teach painting
- C. painting was introduced by a sad and sick artist
- D. the first painting is always done during illness and sorrow

4. The most suitable title for the passage is

- A. A Famous Painter
- B. A Famous Spanish Painter
- C. Pablo Picasso
- D. Early Life of Pablo Picasso

5. Answer briefly:

5. Add two points

Picasso chose for his painting people who were

- (i) in pain
- (ii) pale
- (iii) blind
- (iv) ill
- (v)
- (vi)

6. Which country did Picasso belong to ?

7. What phrase in the passage shows that Picasso was not rich ?

8. Which word shows that Picasso did not live only in Paris ?

9. In what way was sad colour useful for Picasso ?

10. Was living in a small dark room good for Picasso ? Why ?

C. Complete the following :—

11. It was only as a young man that Picasso believed—————
12. Because he liked to use blue, Picasso—————
13. Living in a cold country Picasso found it difficult—————
14. Picasso was so successful in his life that—————
15. To keep himself warm Picasso once lighted a fire by—————  
—————

## Test No. 30

Do you know that the sun and stars are millions of miles away from us ? But the moon is only 240 thousand miles away. You may, in fact, say that the moon is our nearest neighbour. That's one of the reasons why the moon looks to us larger than the sun and the stars.

If you could go to the moon, you would find it a strange place. Nothing grows there because there is no air and no water on the moon. When the sun shines on a part of the moon, that part is very, very hot. When there is no sun light, it is very, very cold.

Gravity is the force that pulls things towards the centre of the earth. The moon, too, has gravity of its own. The moon's gravity pulls things towards the centre of the moon.

The pull of the moon's gravity is not as strong as the earth's. A man who could jump three feet high on earth could jump 18 feet on the moon. When a man tries to jump, the earth's gravity keeps pulling him down very strongly and that is why he comes down. If the same man were to jump from the moon's surface, he would reach greater heights because the pull of the moon's gravity is not as strong as that of the earth.

## Questions

A. Choose the correct alternative:

1. ".... .. the sun and the stars are millions of miles away from *us*".  
"Us" here means
  - A. the writers
  - B. the readers
  - C. the students
  - D. the earth
2. The moon looks to us larger than the sun and the stars because
  - A. it is larger than the sun and the stars.
  - B. it is comparatively close to us.
  - C. it lives next-door.
  - D. something is wrong with our eyes.
3. The pull of the earth's gravity is——the pull of the moon's gravity.
  - A. more powerful than
  - B. weaker than
  - C. as strong as
  - D. not comparable to
4. The moon's gravity is the force that
  - A. makes man keep jumping on the moon.
  - B. makes man keep jumping on the earth.
  - C. pulls things towards the centre of the moon.
  - D. pulls things away from the earth.
5. The force of the moon's gravity is about
  - A. one sixth of the force of the earth's gravity.
  - B. six times greater than the force of the earth's gravity.
  - C. three feet high.
  - D. eighteen feet high.

6. Sometimes it gets very cold on the moon because of
- A. cold winds
  - B. cold water
  - C. vegetation
  - D. lack of sunlight

B. Fill in the blanks

7. The distance between the earth and the moon is about———
8. There is no life on the moon because there is no———  
or———.
9. Earth's gravity pulls things towards its———.
10. The——— are farther away from us than the moon.

# Answers



## Answers

### Test 1

- |         |          |           |          |            |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. some | 2. where | 3. enough | 4. began | 5. follow  |
| 6. lake | 7. water | 8. run    | 9. herd  | 10. escape |
| 11. go  | 12. idea | 13. went  | 14. find | 15. help   |

### Test 2

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a  | 2. b  | 3. a  | 4. b  | 5. b  |
| 6. a  | 7. b  | 8. c  | 9. b  | 10. b |
| 11. c | 12. b | 13. a | 14. b | 15. a |
| 16. b | 17. b | 18. c | 19. a | 20. b |

### Test 3

- |          |           |          |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. north | 2. trees  | 3. south | 4. trees | 5. house |
| 6. north | 7. south  | 8. road  | 9. west  | 10. east |
| 11. west | 12. south |          |          |          |

### Test 4

- |           |          |           |           |          |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. True   | 2. False | 3. False  | 4. False  | 5. True  |
| 6. False  | 7. False | 8. True   | 9. False  | 10. True |
| 11. False | 12. True | 13. False | 14. False | 15. True |

### Test 5

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. 29th July, 85 | 2. Monday |
| 3. Ramzan        | 4. Friday |
| 5. 27th          | 6. Three  |



- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Independence Day   | 8. Janmashtami or Sri Krishan Jayanti |
| 9. Teachers' Day      | 10. 29th August, 1985                 |
| 11. 31st July, 1985   | 12. Thursday                          |
| 13. 27th August, 1985 | 14. Two                               |
| 15. Monday            |                                       |

**Test 6**

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. 1. C                   | 2. A                        |
| 3. C                      | 4. D                        |
| 5. C                      | 6. A                        |
| 7. B                      | 8. C                        |
| 9. A                      | 10. B                       |
| B. 11. Sheetal            | 12. 16, Hawamahal, N. Delhi |
| 13. To have air in summer |                             |

**Test 7**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. 1. Live in style                       | 2. three  |
| 3. two                                    | 4. Raj Coromandal Hotel, Madras,                                  |
| 5. L M. Savedkar                          | 6. 437512   |
| 7. Trans Asian Commercial Fairs Pvt. Ltd. |   |
| B. 8. A                                   | 9. B  |
| 10. A                                     | 11. C   |
| C. 12. house-hold goods                   | 13. display   |
| 14. high class                            | 15. Bheeman Sahakar, First Floor<br>Sir P.M. Road, Bombay-400001. |

**Test 8**

- |                    |                    |            |             |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Sister          | 2. mother          | 3. books   | 4. not      |
| 5. Monday          | 6. cycle           | 7. not     | 8. closed   |
| 9. shops           | 10. air            | 11. apples | 12. thirty  |
| 13. hostel         | 14. next           | 15. apples | 16. brother |
| 17. difficult/hard | 18. Older/cleverer | 19. bag    | 20. more    |

**Test 9**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. F  | 2. F  | 3. T  | 4. T  | 5. F  |
| 6. T  | 7. T  | 8. T  | 9. F  | 10. F |
| 11. T | 12. T | 13. F | 14. F | 15. F |
| 16. F | 17. F | 18. T |       |       |

**Test 10**

- A. 1. Central Africa                      2. meat, fish, honey  
 3. They are only four feet tall.  
 4. They are four feet tall, have short black curly hair, dark eyes and broad noses. They are less dark than the other negro tribes.  
 5. It is a simple shelter of branches which they cover with leaves from the trees.
- B. 6. curly              7. broad              8. clever              9. short              10. near
- C. 11. negro              12. bows and arrows              13. honey  
 14. fish and water              15. hunters

**Test 11**

- A. 1. B              2. B              3. D              4. C              5. B
- B. 6. quickly              7. instead of  
 8. Some people thought that the aeroplanes could also be used when there was no war.  
 9. After World War I.  
 10. Use in war; travelling; carrying mail.

**Test 12**

- A. 1. D              2. C
- B. 3. F              4. T              5. T              6. F              7. T
- C. 8. flies              9. cats              10. bees              11. people
- D. 12. Man can talk but animals cannot.  
 13. A bird learns to say words from man.  
 14. It makes sounds with its wings.  
 15. Animals make sounds to show that they are happy or angry or hungry.

**Test 13**

- A. 1. B                      2. C                      3. C                      4. A                      5. D  
       6. B
- B. 7. Chopsticks      8. bowls      9. tea      10. higher land
- C. 11. warm climate   12. the lowland areas  
     13. to feed silkworms on fresh mulberry leaves.  
     14. The women raise silk worms. The men grow mulberry trees to feed them.  
     15. Because rice is the chief crop and most important food in Japan

**Test 14**

- A. 1. A                      2. D                      3. A
- B. 4. hard and unkind                      5. My father made hard rules for us.  
     6. Walk only along the roads.
- C. 7. In 1791                      8. An army officer                      9. The writer  
     10. The writer. He was not easy to control.      11. Four children  
     12. To spend money on his children.  
     13. Into the forest, on the hills, to the river.  
     14. For swimming      15. Gave him a good beating.

**Test 15**

- A. 1. D                      2. C                      3. A                      4. D
- B. 5. T                      6. F                      7. T                      8. F
- C. 9. fearful                      10. creature  
     11. They wander through the forest, feeding on vegetation and fruit.
- D. 12. his family                      13. when he is left alone  
     14. If anyone attacks his family, he gets into a bad temper  
     15. They twist and interweave branches together.

**Test 16**

- A. 1. B                      2. D                      3. A                      4. C.                      5. B  
     6. C                      7. D                      8. D
- B. 9. False      10. True      11. True      12. False      13. False
- C. 14. at the island                      15. by boat/raft  
     16. by cooking and swimming

**Test 17**

- A. 1. to keep out the cold. 2. he had never lived in the open air.  
 3. he had few clothes and no shoes.  
 4. he had always lived in the open  
 5. (a) the shepherd boy (b) the young Raja.
- B. 1. shepherd 2. window 3 live 4. catch 5 rich  
 6. reply 7. palace 8. cold 9 never 10. watch

**Test 18**

- A. 1. D 2. B 3 D 4. A 5. C
- B. 6. Three times a week 7. Rubbish  
 8 I still don't want it 9 Three times a week !
- C. 10. —He must have shown his disappointment in some way or other.  
 —He may have pushed aside his plate.  
 —He may have made a face  
 (Any one of these).
11. Having fish and potatoes so often for his meals  
 12. dinner or fish and potatoes  
 13. at dinner time  
 14. fish and potatoes was no longer his favourite food  
 15. to cook his own dinner  
 16. have the same food/not make anything for Mr. Rai  
 17. that fish and potatoes used to be his favourite meal  
 18. get tired of it

**Test 19**

- A. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C  
 6. B 7. D
- B. 8. North pole/Arctic region  
 9. 18000 Kilometres 10. summer  
 11. Crow/sparrow/pigeon/mynah/dove (Any one of these)  
 12. resident/local birds and migratory birds  
 13. North Pole/ Arctic Region  
 14. Because the area is full of snow  
 15. Because it doesn't get food in Arctic region.

**Test 20**

- A. 1. c                      2. b                      3. d                      4. a  
      5. a                      6. c
- B. 7. f                      8. f                      9. t                      10. f  
      11. t                      12. t
- C. 13. driver              14. rough              15. light                      16. various.

**Test 21**

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. c                      4. b                      4. c  
      6. c                      7. d                      8. d
- B. 9. c                      10. e                      11. f                      12. a
- C. 13. For himself and for his son Icarus  
      14. That Icarus was drowned in the sea.  
      15. (a) He could fly like a bird.  
           (b) He could get away from the island.  
           (Any one of these)

**Test 22**

- A. 1. D                      2. C                      3. B                      4. B                      5. C                      6. D  
      7. F                      8. F                      9. T                      10. F                      11. T                      12. F
- C. 1. Examines                      2. House                      3. Pick                      4. Well  
      5. Doctor                      6. Arrives                      7. Sick                      8. Medicine.

**Test 23**

- A. 1. B                      2. A                      3. D                      4. B                      5. C  
      6. B                      7. D
- B. 8. greet                      9. whisper                      10. crying and crying
- C. 11. Because she kept thinking of Sudharaman.  
      12. Because she didn't want to be seen by anyone.  
      13. to give them to Sudharaman.  
      14. Because he was caught and tied to a tree. He was hungry.

## Test 24

- A. 1. 12-A Prithviraj Road New Delhi-7  
 2. In America  
 3. She has been selected for the school team.  
 4. a wooden frame, paper (+ gum)  
 5. with candles and small oil lamps  
 6. 12th November 1985  
 7. India  
 8. Send cards, visit friends and relatives and distribute sweets.
- B 9 received 10. selected 11. distribute 12. stick  
 13. decorated
- C. 14. a 15. d 16. b 17. a 18. c

## Test 25

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c  
 6. b 7. c 8. c 9. b 10. d  
 B 11. f 12. f 13. f 14. t 15. t  
 16. t 17. f
- C. 18. He stood on the line and waved his shirt.  
 19. Because he prevented an accident.  
 20. By giving him award.

## Test 26

- A. 1. Oranges, guavas and papays.  
 2. Black bread and goat cheese—and they drink tea.  
 3. They both drink green tea.  
 4. They make gur out of it.  
 5. Goats  
 6. The Japanese (the people of Japan)  
 7. They both eat rice.  
 8. Light (breakfast)  
 9. America and France.
- B. 10. Light 11. Black 12. Raw 13. Quick 14. Mixed  
 C. 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (B)

D.

Item Eaten	Where ? Names of countries where eaten.
20. Tea	Ceylon, Turkey, Japan, Mongolia
21. Coffee	Brazil, France
22. Bread/buns	Turkey, France, Norway, America
23. Jam	Brazil, Norway
24. Rice	Ceylon, Japan
25. Fish	Japan, Norway
26. Eggs	Japan
27. Meat	Norway
28. Cheese	Turkey, Mongolia
29. Cornflakes	America
30. Seaweed	Japan

**Test 27**

- A. 1. C      2. B      3. B      4. D      5. A  
      6. C      7. B      8. A  
 B. 9 by 206 B C.      10. Mongols' attack.  
      11. through the wall broken at some places.  
 C. 12 ended/finished/completed.      13. divided/separate.  
 D. 14. Mongols' attack/enemies' attack.      15. farming.

**Test 28**

- A. 1. C      2. B      3. D      4. B      5. A  
      6. B      7. C  
 B. 8. harshly      9. roaring and growling      10. huge  
 C. 11. Because he was a slave and slaves were treated harshly by their masters.  
      12. Because the lion himself was in pain due to the thorn in his paw.  
      13. Because he knew that the lion was his friend.  
 D. Order of events.  
      1. c      2. e      3. i      4. h      5. b  
      6. g      7. d      8. j      9. a      10. f

**Test 29**

- A. 1. C                      2. A                      3. A                      4. D
- B. 5. poor, sad                      6. Spain
7. poor like him                      8. mostly
- 9 was suitable for what he wanted to paint
10. No, because he fell ill
- C. 11. that all art comes from sadness and pain
12. used a lot of it
13. to keep himself warm
14. he became famous
15. setting fire to his own sheets of drawing.

**Test 30**

- A. (1) D.                      (2) B.                      (3) A.                      (4) C.                      (5) A.                      (6) D
- B (7) 240 thousand miles                      (8) water, air
- (9) centre                      (10) stars